



Journal of Materials and Engineering Structures

EDITORIAL

We are pleased to inform our readers that **Journal of Materials and Engineering Structures (JMES)** has been indexed in **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)** since June 2017 (www.doaj.org). **DOAJ** covers all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content as **JMES**. This will increase the visibility, impact and ease of use of the published articles by **JMES**. In short, as defined by **DOAJ** team, the **DOAJ** aims to be the one-stop shop for readers, searchers and users of open access journals.

We are, also, pleased to announce that **JMES** has been selected for coverage in Clarivate Analytics products and services (Formerly Thomson Reuters). **JMES** is indexed and abstracted in **Thomson Reuters Web of Science: Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)**. This will bring higher visibility to the published research.

JMES will not receive, at this stage, Impact Factor; however, the citations from the **ESCI** will now be included in the citation counts for the Journal Citation Reports, therefore contributing to the Impact Factors of other journals.

JMES will be discoverable via the Web of Science with an identical indexing process to any other indexed journal, with full citation counts, author information and other enrichment. Articles from **JMES**, as **ESCI** indexed journal, will be included in an author's H-Index calculation, and also any analysis conducted on Web of Science data or related products such as InCites. Indexing in the **ESCI** will improve the visibility of **JMES** and will provide a mark of quality. It is why, we have already seen examples of institutions and funders suggesting for their searchers to publish in listed journals in Web of Science databases. Because **ESCI** is a true Citation Index, every issue and every item published in **JMES** will be indexed. All cited references in **JMES** articles will also be captured and indexed. As with all journals covered in Web of Science Core Collection, citations to its articles are captured and displayed as Times Cited. These metrics will be visible to Web of Science users and will be used by Editorial Development as the basis for the citation analysis aspect of the classic Web of Science Core Collection Journal Selection Process if the **JMES** is evaluated subsequently for possible coverage in Science Citation Index Expanded (**SCIE**).

In the future, as second step, if **JMES** meets the criteria requested by Clarivate Analytics products and services (Formerly Thomson Reuters), it may be considered for possible coverage in Science Citation Index Expanded (**SCIE**). That is one of the main objectives of the Editorial team. We reiterate our call to all national and foreign researchers to contribute by their high quality articles to the success of **JMES**.

This issue presents four papers, which covers topics of Natural Gas Driven Vehicles Safety and Regulatory Regime, Dynamic compaction techniques, Algerian Paraseismic Regulation, and curvature ductility of high strength concrete.

The objective of the first paper of this issue is to find out the present scenario of the NGV of Bangladesh and safety perspective in compare to the CNG safety act of Bangladesh. This paper reviews the options available to policy makers in their efforts to reduce the casualties associated with NGV transport. It provides a summary of the categories of negative impacts targeted together with the specific policy initiatives available. The actions for regulation taken by policy makers and foregoing challenges are underlined. To fight against the challenges a framework has proposed.

The second paper presents a case study on the adoption of the dynamic compaction technique with high energy in a sandy hydraulic fill. This Article establish diagnostic of dynamic compaction using SPT tests results and quality control as well as the compaction parameters and the properties of filling materials. A theory of soil response to a high-energy impact during dynamic compaction is proposed.

The third paper presents clarifications regarding some provisions that may raise interpretation issues, as well as modification proposals of some provisions for future revision in the Algerian Paraseismic Regulation (RPA). This paper focuses also on some misconceptions in the application of these rules.

The final paper presents a numerical parametric study about the influence of different parameters on the curvature ductility of high strength concrete beams as the concrete strength, the yield strength of steel and the ratio of tension and compression reinforcements. A formula to predict the curvature ductility of HSC beams is proposed. This formula is compared with the Eurocode 2 numerical results and other numerical and experimental results.

The Editors hope that this issue will provide a valuable source of information for researchers, engineers and students.

Editor in Chief: Dr. Farid ASMA

Senior lecturer, Department of mechanical engineering, Mouloud Mammeri University, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria

Associate Editor: Dr. Hocine HAMMOUM

Senior lecturer, Department of civil engineering, Mouloud Mammeri University, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria.